

Daily Democrat

TERMS OF DAILY DEMOCRAT TO THE COUNTRY.

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STAMPS FOR SUBSCRIPTIONS.—From and after this date, Postage Stamps, and Stamped Envelopes of the old style, will not be received in whole or partial payment of subscriptions to the Daily or Weekly Democrat. The new stamps, or new stamped envelopes, must be sent to be used in crediting subscription accounts for the Democrat.

To the Exiles from Kentucky.
Many Kentuckians have gone to the Confederate States under misapprehensions; some supposing that Kentucky would join the rebellion, were apprehensive for their own personal safety. They have been told they would be arrested and imprisoned for their opinions or the expressions of them, hence they have gone from their homes to some of the Southern States, or gone to the Confederate army. Some have been led, step by step, until they have joined the invasion of their own State.

They must be satisfied by this time that Kentucky will not join this rebellion. She will resist, and aid to put it down. Kentucky is for the Union, and will not accept the necessity of the division. They may set this down as fixed. If the Confederates had not attacked Kentucky, they might have indulged the hope that, in the dispersion of the fragments of a divided and distracted Union, Kentucky would be found with the Confederate States; but they have rendered such a result impossible by attacking the State. Kentucky will not soon forget or forgive the insult.

The Legislature, at its late session, passed the following act:

AN ACT TO PREVENT AND PREVENT REBELLION BY CITIZENS OF KENTUCKY AND OTHERS IN THIS STATE.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That any citizen of this State, who, as a soldier or officer of the army of the so-called Confederate States, and as part of an armed force, shall invade this State to make war upon it, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and upon conviction, shall be confined in the penitentiary for any period of not less than one nor more than ten years, at the discretion of the jury.

Sec. 2. Any person who shall, within the limits of this State, persuade or induce any person to enlist or to take service in the army of the so-called Confederate States, and the person so persuaded or induced does enlist or take service in the same, shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor; and upon conviction, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisonment not exceeding six months.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect twenty days after its passage.

So far as the laws of this State are concerned, the time for a return and for an abandonment of this attitude of hostility to the State and the Government has not expired, and we believe we can assure all who return as soon as this reaches them, and resolve to be loyal citizens and abide by the laws and the Constitution, that they will not be molested. Let them, then, return to their homes at once. They will find, at least, no place like home. If they still resolve to wage war upon the Federal Government and their own State, and are captured, or remain till this war is over, they can not expect the protection of the State, or exemption from the penalties the State has provided for their offenses.

We, therefore, earnestly advise these exiles to return to the State now. Thousands of loyal men are interested in many that have foolishly thrown themselves into this rebellion. We desire to see them out of it. The best evidence they can give that they can be trusted is their prompt return to their old Kentucky homes. This rebellion is doomed, and no one should be ambitious to share its ill fortunes.

We repeat to these exiles that now is their opportunity to return to Kentucky, and show, at least, their fidelity to her.

Longer delay will only render a return more difficult. Your friends at home will be glad to overlook the errors, especially of youth.

A writer in the October number of the Atlantic Monthly draws a parallel between the rebellion in 1745, when the rebels, under Charles Stuart, threatened the overthrow of the British Government, and the present rebellion against our own government. He discovers many points of resemblance between the two rebellions. He shows that there was as great animosity between the inhabitants of the Northern and those of the Southern portion of the island of Great Britain, as there is between the Northern and Southern portions of our own country; that the Scotch hated the English, and the English despised the Scotch; that a large portion of the Scotch regarded the union between Scotland and England as disgraceful and disastrous to their country. When the young Chevalier began his march the greatest apathy existed in England, and his progress for some time was a succession of triumphs.

But the nation was at length aroused, and Charles Edward was driven back to France. Sooner any one who saw the battle of Culloden Moor, and the terrible scenes which

followed, could have supposed that those hostile elements could ever be united. But one who, when a child, had seen the carnage of Culloden, may have seen the English and the Highlanders fighting side by side in the battle of Waterloo. A descendant of one of the chiefs in the rebellion, Cameron of Loohiel, fell in the battle of Waterloo, while leading on his gallant Highlanders in the service of the United Kingdom. The Union had been "reconstructed." "The last spark of Jacobite enthusiasm and Scottish hatred of Englishmen had died out years before. Twenty years after the battle of Culloden, Jacobitism was a dream; fifty years after, it was a memory; a century after, it was an antiquarian study." People may hate and fight each other, and afterwards forget.

There are other points of resemblance which this writer has not pointed out. In the following passage, from a letter to Sir Horace Mann, Horace Walpole expresses a feeling similar to that which some time prevailed in our country: "The young Pretender, at the head of 2,000 men, has got a march on General Cope, who is not 1,800 strong, and, when the last accounts came away, was 50 miles nearer Edinburgh than Cope, and by this time is there. The clans will not rise for the Government. * * * I look upon Scotland as gone."

Duncan Forbes, Lord President of the Court of Session, did more than any one else to support the Government. In the following passage, which is from a letter of his, dated November 13, 1745, he seems to be describing events of our own time: "At first the prospect was very flattering, and the errand I came on had no appearance of difficulty; but the rebels' successes at Edinburgh and Preston-pans soon changed the scene. All Jacobites, how prudent seever, became mad; all doubtful people became Jacobites; and all bankrupts became heroes, and talked of nothing but hereditary rights and victory; and, what was more grievous to men of gallantry, and, if you will believe me, more mischievous to the public, all fine ladies, if you will except one or two, became passionately fond of the young adventurer, and used all their arts and industry for him in the most intemperate manner." It was scarcely necessary for us to italicize the words as we have done.

Our rebellion has furnished in Kentucky a Simon, a reproduction of a Simon in the rebellion of 1745. Simon Fraser, Lord Lovat, and Simon Buckner, Confederate General, form a pair of twins. It is difficult to tell which of the Simons is entitled to the pre-eminence. Simon Fraser was called an "old fox;" our fox, though not quite so old, has had a very rapid growth. "Simon Fraser was educated at the University of Aberdeen, where he had a reputation for scholarship, and about 1804 accepted a commission in a Highland regiment, raised by Lord Murray, on the assurance that, although ostensibly in the service of King William, it was really intended for King James, whenever the opportunity to assert his rights to the crown should occur." For "King William" insert "Kentucky," and for "King James" insert "the Southern Confederacy," and you have an event in the life of our Simon. "Lord Lovat" writes, "Duncan Forbes was with me here last Thursday, and has, by the bad weather, been detained at Inverness till this day. He has declared to me his full purpose to be prudent, and I verily believe him." General Buckner has induced a great many to "verily believe him." Lord Lovat writes to Lochiel, "My service to the Prince; I will aid you what I can, but my prayers are all I can give at present." To Duncan Forbes he writes, "I own I must regret my dear cousin Lochiel, who, contrary to his promise to me, engaged in this mad enterprise; but if Sir John Cope is beat (which I think next to impossible), this desperate Prince will be the occasion of much bloodshed, which I pray may God avert; for to have bloodshed in our bowels is a horrible thing to any man that loves Scotland, or has a good stake in it, as your Lordship and I have. Therefore I pray God that we may not have a civil war in Scotland; this has been my constant wish since ever I had the use of my reason; and it shall be the same while there is breath in me; so that they must be damnable ignorant of the principle of my heart and soul who can imagine that I would endeavor to promote a civil war in my country." Verily, there is nothing new under the sun; as were 1745 and Simon Fraser, so are 1861 and Simon Buckner. There is nothing left now for Simon Buckner, but to complete the parallel by sharing the fate of Simon Fraser.

CORRECTION.—In speaking of the arrest and rearrest of Col. Buckner, we stated that he was a brother of General Buckner. A relative of the Colonel's, living in this city, informs us that there is no relationship between the two—or if there is it is very distant. Not one drop of the traitor's blood courses through the Colonel's loyal veins. We take pleasure in making this correction.

The rebels are boasting that their new Major-General, Gustavus W. Smith, graduated first in his class—that of 1842—at West Point. So far from this being true, W. S. Rosecrans of Ohio, John Newton of Virginia, and H. L. Eustis of Massachusetts, were his superiors—the last named being at the head of his class.

Our Correspondence.

From Salt River.

BULLITT COUNTY COMING UP GLORIOUSLY—THE "OLD GRAYS"—NO YOUNG MEN LEFT—WANT THE "FERRY BOATS" LEFT.

Pitt's Point, Ky., Oct. 11.

Editors Democrat—Gentlemen: Recruiting is progressing finely in old Bullitt. From our little town, containing only forty voters, we have sent twenty-three soldiers to the United States army, and only two to Jeff Davis. We have a company of Home Guards composed of the married men of the town and vicinity, who call themselves the "Old Grays;" they are ready and willing to serve their country whenever needed. We have no young men left among us—all having gone to fight for the Union. I learn that it is the intention of Captain Watkins, stationed down at West Point, to take our boats from us. This would break us up. We have one ferry boat, two mill boats for saw and flouring mills, besides other craft. Our Home Guards keep a regular watch every night to prevent contraband, etc., from passing; but nothing of the kind ever crosses here. You would do your friends here a favor by seeing General Sherman for us, and getting his permit for the boats to remain.

Truly, yours,

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From the Mountains.

COL. HOSKINS FALLING BACK FROM ALBANY—COL. CHRISMAN NOT DEAD.

SOMERSET, KY., Oct. 9.

Editors Democrat—Gentlemen: A portion of Col. Wolford's cavalry have returned from Albany, Clinton county, and report that Col. Hoskins has evacuated the town, not having sufficient force to hold it against the enemy, who were reported advancing seven thousand strong upon that place.

Jas. S. Chrisman is not dead as reported in your paper of yesterday, nor is he in the least injured. Only one man was killed in the skirmish between Col. Hoskins' force and Chrisman's, and that was James Sanfley, nephew and law partner of Chrisman. Col. Hoskins evacuated Albany yesterday, and will be at "Camp Goggin" in this (Pulaski) county to-morrow.

Yours, &c.,

T. M.

SHEPHERDSTOWN, KY., Oct. 12.

MESSRS. HANLEY, HUGHES & CO.

Gentlemen: In looking over your valuable journal I see no mention of Col. Boone's regiment, now encamped at Parquet Springs, near this place, which, by-the-by, is one of the healthiest and most delightful places to encamp a regiment in the whole State. There are some thirty cottages, with double rooms, to quarter the men, situated in the most beautiful grove I ever saw. Col. Boone is using the greatest exertions to be one of the first in the field, and his Lieutenant Colonel, A. Y. Johnson, and Major Gault are unremitting in their duties of drilling, they both being well qualified for their respective positions. The regiment is fast filling up, and from appearances, (if I may be allowed to say), will be the finest drilled regiment in Kentucky.

Yours, &c.,

BULLITT COUNTY.

Rebel Force at Prestonsburg, Ky.—Breckinridge, Preston and Others.

We learn upon unquestionable authority that John C. Breckinridge, Col. William Preston, George W. Johnson, Lucius Desha, Col. John S. Williams, Col. Hawes, Judge Moore, and other notables in the secession ranks, are at Prestonsburg, Floyd co., Ky., organizing a large rebel camp. They have gathered around them a force of some six or seven thousand men, and are drilling them eight hours a day. They are reported to have some cannon, and are well provided with other arms.

Mr. Breckinridge and Colonel Jno. S. Williams made a trip to Richmond recently, and returned to their rendezvous at Prestonsburg last Tuesday. They are engaged in the work of alarming the people of the mountains, by circulating incredible stories as to the intentions of the Government, and are using every means, fair and foul, to win followers to their camp. It is time these men were looked after. They are the chief traitors, because of their influence for evil. Let the Government see that a requisite force is promptly placed in the mountains, where the Union forces may rally to a man in driving these traitors from Kentucky soil.

A REMARKABLE COUPLE.—The Hudson, New York, Gazette, has the following account of a truly remarkable couple residing in that county: In the town of Hillsdale reside Mr. Conrad Decker and wife—the former is in his one hundredth year, and the latter in her ninety-ninth. They have been married seventy-seven years and are both in comparative health. They keep house by themselves, and have no neighbors within a quarter of a mile. Mr. Decker cultivates his own garden, and sows his own wood; while Mrs. D. does her own housework, without thinking of "hired help," although she complains occasionally that she can't go about the house as spry as she used to.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—An accident occurred at six o'clock yesterday morning, on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, about six miles below this city, by which the locomotive and baggage car were thrown down an embankment and pretty badly smashed. The engineer and fireman escaped with little or no injury. The Adams Express baggage car breaking loose from the passenger coaches very suddenly, after being thrown from the track, by a loosened rail, doubtless prevented the loss of life, these cars merely plunging from the track and sinking into the earth alongside.—Cin. Com., 11th.

(For the Louisville Democrat.)

TO EMMA G.

To all the loves and joys of life,
Bright orb of a star,
She closed her eyes, charmed by that light
That cometh from afar.

We knew that she was claimed of God,
For long years and more;
We heard the angels' voices
Come calling at the door.

And gently from her spirit fell
This prison-house of clay,
Like snows that melt and leave the flower
To bloom in perfect day.

And we must weep; the God that lent
Her spirit to our love
Has seen wise purpose in our grief
To draw our hearts above.

Like those lone shepherds keeping watch,
When angels came to them,
We see rise over our night of gloom
The Star of Bethlehem.

[From the Boston Traveller.]

KENTUCKY.

BY BENJ. F. COTTER.

Kentucky's sons ye valiant men,
In legislative halls assembled,
Your noble deeds shall ever gleam,
Give patriots joy, make traitors tremble.

True to your country and the cause
Of Union high maintaining,
Macdonald's vote of your laws
You treat as naught, his act as disdain.

Shame for his false, ignominious course,
In legislative halls assembled,
In secret linked to Secession's curse!
Branded be his name forever.

Freemant watch his every movement,
Trust him not with aught that's dear,
Treat him as the vilest miscreant,
Teach him Patriot's steel to fear.

When the din of battle ceases,
When the stars and stripes shall wave
O'er all the South with zest & breeze,
Remember the Kentucky brave.

Remember in the hour of trial,
When fierce the blast of secession came,
How he passed the dry-wood trial,
Adding lustre to her name.

Kentucky's sons! ye valiant men,
In legislative halls assembled,
Your noble deeds shall ever gleam,
Give patriots joy, make traitors tremble.

Boston, Sept. 23.

The News.

Mr. John A. Brownlee, of the firm of Brownlee, Homer & Co., of St. Louis, lately President of the Merchants' Bank, at the head of one of the Insurance Companies, and Chief of the Police Department, a resident of St. Louis for twenty-five years, died in that city on Thursday last.

From Jefferson City we learn on the 10th that the firing heard on the 9th in the neighborhood of Tipton was supposed to be between a party of rebels under General Rains and some of the Government troops, but the report was not fully credited.

Squads of rebels, from five to twenty in number, are reported by scouts to be on their way to their homes in the West, many of them declaring that they will not again take up arms against the Government—that they were badly treated by Price's followers.

The correspondent of the St. Louis Republican sends the following statement: The Gen. Price mentioned is T. L. Price, the loyal General.

Quite a sensation was created in town last evening by the arrival of Mrs. Colonel Ellis, from Tipton, bearer of dispatches from General Hunter and Colonel Ellis. She was dressed in a semi-military riding habit and hat, with a crimson sash thrown around the left shoulder, as an officer of the day, mounted on a splendid charger, and attended by two orderlies. She had ridden forty-five miles since ten o'clock, and without taking a moment's rest, delivered her orders at camp, and then waited upon General Price with her dispatches, urging forward two squadrons of Colonel Ellis's command, now here, to rejoin the regiment at Tipton.

Colonel Fritz's regiment returned last night from the Gasconade. There never was any ground for the apprehension of an attack upon Hermann.

The reported fight near Tipton, which I telegraphed you to day, was probably only a skirmish between our forces there and a body of three thousand cavalry, which, it appears, Price has detached as an army, observing, for the purpose of amusing our advancing columns until he can make a good retreat. They have been hovering around our army for several days, but it is believed they will not risk any general engagement.

The same correspondent, late on the night of the 10th, sends the following dispatch:

A scout has just arrived here from Springfield, and reports at headquarters that there were only one thousand rebels at that place. The scout fell in with an old acquaintance at Springfield, and, by pretending to be a Secessionist, learned that Ben McCulloch was at Camp Jackson with only fifteen hundred men, waiting for reinforcements from Arkansas. A large number of McCulloch's forces who were with him at Wilson's Creek were with Price at Lexington, and the rest are with Hardee.

McCulloch expects to join Price at Sacramento, which will be about the 20th inst., and the combined forces expect to march on Jefferson City. This information is believed to be entirely reliable.

We find the following in the New Albany Ledger of yesterday evening, proving that one branch of our city trade is looking up:

If the mechanics of New Albany cannot get contracts from the authorities of Indiana, with whom they are not in much favor, they own with success resort to Kentucky, and get employment there. Mr. Valentine Graf, a saddler of this place, tried in vain to get a contract for saddles and harness at Indianapolis, but entirely failed, Cincinnati being in favor of those giving out contracts there. Mr. Graf then went to Kentucky and obtained a contract for one hundred cavalry saddles, which he finished in one week, and so much to the satisfaction of the officers that they gave him an additional order, and the probability is that he will now be kept constantly employed. These saddles are made of the very best material, and the workmanship is unexceptionable, as the inspector testifies.

Extraordinary Criminal Case.

A STRANGE STORY IN HIGH LIFE.

The London Times, of Sept. 18, contains the particulars of one of the most extraordinary criminal cases ever recorded, and it possesses all the elements of a first-class sensational novel, and is rich in material for a melo drama, with an abundance of villainies figuring in every scene. The substance of the case is this:

Richard Guinness Hill, nephew of the celebrated banker of Dublin, while at Brussels became acquainted with Miss Amy Georgiana Burdett, grand daughter of Sir Francis Burdett. The young lady had been adopted by Miss Burdett Court, who took a lively interest in her welfare, and was, with her mother, Lady Burdett, making a temporary visit at Brussels. Among the number of suitors for her hand was Mr. Hill, who was ultimately accepted. After the marriage they lived together happily for several years, passing a considerable portion of their time in traveling. It is necessary here to state that a life interest in the lady's fortune, which was very considerable with the exception of a small portion which was placed at her disposal, was settled on her husband at the marriage, and subsequently she made a will devising the whole of her property, including it, is understood, a valuable estate, absolutely to him in the event of no issue surviving her decease. In the beginning of 1859, Mrs. Hill, then residing in St. Stephen's green, Dublin, and expecting daily to be confined, and being desirous that the accomplishment should take place in London, left Ireland with this view. While on her journey, accompanied by her husband, she was taken unwell, and was unable to proceed beyond Rugby. There she was taken from the carriage and conveyed to the nearest place where accommodation could be afforded, a small beer house called the Globe, about half a mile from the station, and where she was delivered within two hours of the child involved in the present inquiry. A few days afterwards her husband adopted a course to destroy the identity of the child, with the presumed object of possessing himself of the property devised by the will.

Hill went to the registrar, a Mr. Herbert, since deceased, and registered the child as "Robert Hill, son of Mary Hill and Robert Hill; maiden name Seymour;" the true description being, as far as the parents were concerned, "Richard Guinness Hill, Amy Georgiana Hill; maiden name Burdett."

A week after the birth of the child Hill induced his wife to consent to put the child out to nurse, and went to London for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements. The day following his arrival in town he informed his wife that he had made arrangements that would be satisfactory to her, and requested her to forward the child to London by a train which he indicated. This train was not due in London until nearly midnight. The mother, believing her husband's representations, entrusted her child, then only ten days old, to Catharine Parsons, a girl fourteen years of age, the daughter of the woman who was then nursing her, and they left by the train mentioned by the prisoner. The child was "wrapped in a shawl" prized for particular reasons by the mother, as well as a box containing baby linen, which was also sent with the child.

Catharine Parsons states that on arriving at the Euston Square station she was met by the prisoner. He took her in a cab to some part of the metropolis, with which, of course, as a country girl, she was unacquainted, and having deposited the box, returned with her and the child to the vicinity of the Euston Station, where they were met by two women, one of whom she describes as a black woman, and both of them as being drunk. By Mr. Hill's direction she handed the child to one of these women, who asked if it was alive and clean, to which Catharine replied that she hoped it would be taken as much care of and kept as clean as it had been at Rugby. Catharine had received strict injunctions from Mrs. Hill to bring back the shawl in which the child was enveloped, but when she endeavored to do so, the woman replied that if she took the child, she would take the shawl and all with it, and accordingly retained possession of that article. Mr. Hill then took the girl to the Queen's Dining Rooms, in Great Portland street, Oxford street, kept by Mr. Manning, where she remained, he also occupying a room in the same house. On the following day Hill and the girl returned to Rugby, where she intimates that her mistress said that the child had been placed in improper hands. He, however, combated this assumption by asserting his wife that the girl was entirely mistaken. From time to time Mrs. Hill expressed the greatest anxiety regarding the welfare of her child, but her husband always asserted that it was in proper hands and progressing most satisfactorily. This state of things continued for about two years, and at length Mrs. Hill told her husband that she insisted upon seeing the child. He refused to comply with her request, a serious altercation took place and he ultimately subjected her to gross ill usage. Upon this a separation took place, but a short time subsequently he made overtures to his wife to live with him again. She indignantly repelled his offers for a time, but at length promised to consider them favorably providing he satisfied her as to what had become of her infant.

Hill prevailed, and finally his wife placed the matter in the hands of a solicitor and Inspector Hamilton, of the London Detective Police, was intrusted with the search for the child. A reward of £20 was offered for any information that would lead to the discovery of the infant; the handbills setting forth such facts as were known, with a description of Hill, the woman who received the child, and the shawl in which it had been wrapped.

A woman named Mackay, living in St. Giles, saw the offer of the reward, and sought an interview with Hamilton. She stated that about eighteen months previously, when lodging in a house in the Seven Dials, a woman who occupied a room on the same floor, and who had no children of her own, one or two nights consecutive had a child in her room, which Mackay knew by hearing it cry. She spoke to the woman about it, asking her to whom the child belonged. Her fellow-lodger replied that she had received it from a woman, who had obtained it from another woman named Andrews, who had informed her that she had received it from a gentleman at a railway station. Mackay added that the woman in question left the house a few days afterwards, and she since knew nothing about her. Slight as this clue

appeared, Brett worked upon it, and by dint of perseverance he ultimately discovered that the child his informant had heard cry was the one eagerly sought after. This, however, was not accomplished without great labor and some danger. The belief at first was that the child had been "dropped" upon some door step, and had perished, and that it had been rescued from death only to become the inmate of a workhouse. Brett's primary inquiries were directed to that point; but he soon found it to be erroneous. He then directed his attention to the discovery of the woman indicated by Mackay. He traveled from Court to Court throughout St. Giles', and at length went to a filthy alley called Lincoln's Court, in Drury Lane. In one of the houses in this place he discovered the woman Andrews, and he also traced the child into her possession. After searching various rooms Brett proceeded to a small apartment on the second floor. In one corner lay a man, nearly naked, apparently in a dying state, and squatting all over the floor were several women in a most ragged and miserable condition. The whole place was in a dreadful state, the stench from the filth being almost overpowering. On the floor in this horrible den Brett discovered the heir to £14,000 a year—almost in a state of nudity, and covered with vermin and filth. No shoes were on his feet, and only one dry rag enveloped his entire body. The toes were terribly soiled with the impressions of wounds, no doubt inflicted by walking on stones; while the head and body generally showed unmistakable marks of neglect and ill usage. The house, from bottom to top, appeared to be occupied by prostitutes and beggars. Having seized the child, and at length reached the street, Brett placed both it and Mrs. Andrews in a cab, and conveyed them to Mr. Cooke's office.

Brett was afterwards informed by Mrs. Andrews that on one wet Saturday she was standing in Windmill street, Haymarket, apparently selling songs and stanzas, but in reality begging with her two children—one in arms and the other in the gutter by her side—when a man answering the description of the prisoner passed her, and in a furtive manner slipped a shilling into her hand. Having passed and repassed several times, he beckoned her to follow him to a dark part of the street. She did so, and he then asked if she would take a child to nurse, telling her that she need only treat it as her own, and that she might, if able, dispose of it by placing it in some workhouse or asylum. She promised to procure the advice of a friend, and made an appointment for the following night in the same place. The man kept the appointment, and at that meeting he agreed to give her £15 a year for taking charge of the child, and told her to meet him at the same spot on the following Wednesday night, when he would take her to a place where she should receive the child. The further appointment was also kept; but Mrs. Andrews was accompanied on the occasion by a woman named Mrs. Scott, alias Mary Ann Idle, who is at present undergoing twelve months' imprisonment in Tothill fields, for robbing a gentleman in the street. She added that all three went in a cab to the Northwestern Railway station, in Euston square, on the Wednesday night, where they received the child as stated by Catharine Parsons. Mrs. Andrews related the conversation she had with the girl as to how the child had been treated at Rugby, and stated that her friend Scott, alias Idle, went with the man to a beer shop near the station, and there received £15 from him for them to take the child away. She also stated that when she received the child it was wrapped in a shawl which she afterwards pledged. Brett had retained the shawl, which had been identified by Mrs. Hill. The officer had also obtained possession from Mrs. Andrews of a box which Mrs. Hill also identified as being the one sent by her with the child, filled with baby linen, and it was worthy of mention that the prisoner had, with the object of still further destroying identity, cut out all the marks which had been inserted upon the infant's clothing. Mrs. Andrews further stated that when the man gave her the child, he told her that the mother was dead, and that he was a clerk, going to travel upon the Continent, but he gave her neither name nor address. She did not believe "all was right," and ultimately had the child registered in her maiden name, which was Farebrother. Brett testified the truth of that statement, and found an entry in the book of the registrar of St. Giles', to the effect "that on the 23rd of February, 1859 a child five weeks old had been registered in the name of Albert Farebrother—the name given by the prisoner to the woman when she received the child. To further prove the identity of the child, Brett went to every house where Mrs. Andrews had lived in St. Giles, from the time the child left Rugby to the hour of its recovery, and he found her statement true in every particular. He ascertained that on one occasion, when Mrs. Andrews was sent to prison for begging, the child, with her own, was placed in St. Giles' workhouse, where it remained until she regained her liberty, when she used it, as before, for the purpose of exciting the commiseration of the public on her beggary expeditions. Scott, alias Idle, had been sent to prison, and corroborated all the features of the case as detailed by Andrews, alias Farebrother. Upon its recovery the child was restored to its mother, who, it is scarcely necessary to state, received it with unbounded expressions of joy and affection. Unfortunately, owing to the neglect from starvation and cold, it had to be placed under the care of eminent medical men, and its ultimate recovery was by no means certain.

The facts being established, a warrant was issued for Hill's arrest. He was absent from England at the time, but his wife, feigning a desire for reconciliation, appointed a place in London where he was to meet her. He came in disguise and was arrested, and subsequently held to answer for having caused to be made a false registration of his child's birth.

INCENDIARISM.—On Monday night the barn of De Oshorn, of Germantown, was set on fire and burnt to the ground. His entire crop of tobacco and wheat, McCormick's Reaper and all his farming utensils were consumed. There is no possibility that it could have been an accident. It was the work of some malicious rascal, and his neighbors are convinced that the Doctor's strong Union sentiments provoked some one to destroy his property.—Mayville Eagle, 10th inst.

Democrat

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HARNEY, HUGHES & CO.
Office—79 Third Street, east side, between
Market and Jefferson.

Colt's Pistols.—Good Union men, who may be in need of Colt's pistols, can learn where they can be had at very low prices, by making application at this office. dt

To Correspondents.

We should be much obliged to our friends in all parts of the State if they would, during these stirring times, send us the news of their neighborhood whenever any events of importance occur. We shall thus be better able to keep our readers posted as to the true state of affairs in Kentucky.

N. B.—All letters for publication should be separated from letters on business, and addressed as follows: "Louisville, Democrat, drawer C, P. O., Louisville, Ky."

A Word to Newspaper Readers.

The Daily Morning Democrat and Evening News supply all the dispatches, local and general news. Those who wish to keep posted with the stirring events of the times, should be supplied with both editions. The morning edition costs twenty-five (25) cents for every two weeks, and the evening edition fifteen (15) cents for two weeks. This places a paper within the reach of all.

Persons residing in any portion of the city desiring the Democrat left daily at their residences, can be supplied by prompt and faithful carriers, at the rate of twenty-five cents for every two weeks.

The Evening News, containing all the afternoon dispatches and local news up to the hour of going to press, is supplied at the rate of fifteen cents for every two weeks.

Police Court.

Hon. G. W. Johnston, Judge.

OCTOBER 12, 1861.

Mrs. Riley, charged with drunkenness and disorderly conduct; discharged.

James McCall, Michael Adams and Mr. Ryder, charged with assaulting Mrs. Riley; \$100 to answer.

Mary Grabe, assaulting Louisa Haughton with intent to kill; continued until next week.

Peace warrant by Mary Carroll vs. David Strader; witnesses ordered before the Grand Jury.

MORAL.—Our city has become quite a model city within the last few weeks. We have no fires—no fights—no rows—no quarrels (except in private)—no anything a poor "local" can torture into an item. For the week just past the cases at the Police Court have not exceeded two or three per day, and they for minor offenses. Yesterday and last night up to a late hour not a single arrest of any kind, on any charge, had been made in the whole city. Verily, we are becoming a moral, law-abiding, and quiet people.

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.—We call the attention of dealers and consumers to the advertisement of Messrs. John Duncan & Sons, sole wholesale agents in the United States for Lea & Perrins celebrated Worcestershire Sauce. Connoisseurs, the world over, have pronounced this the best of all sauces. It is applicable to every variety of dish. No restaurant is complete without it. Messrs. Duncan & Sons are the old established agents. Those who wish the genuine Worcestershire, will forward all orders to them. Read advertisement.

CAME BACK.—We understand that the wife and children of a secession officer—a well known character in Louisville—returned to the city yesterday from "Dixie." Of course the officer would not send them here unless Buckner & Co. have abandoned the idea of burning that d-d Abolition hole, as they are wont to call Louisville in the ranks of Buckner's army.

FOR THE SOLDIERS.—We have now in store, and to arrive, a pure article of white navy beans, all kinds of bacon, onions, krou, butter, lake fish, in quantities to suit, from one barrel or cask up. We will sell very low for cash, to close consignment. We are also agents for an extra refined coal oil and the Meade oil. Clippard & Co., 226 Main street.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Oct. 12, 1861.

The Volunteers' Families' Relief Committee are hereby requested to meet at Dr. Bell's office, on Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth streets, north side, on Monday evening, the 14th inst., at half past seven o'clock. Thos. T. Taylor, dcl Secretary.

Passengers and shippers will see by an advertisement in another column that the splendid side-wheel steamer Pocahontas, Capt. Staines, will leave for Pittsburg and all way landings on Tuesday evening.

The day was bright and clear yesterday and seasonably withal. It was one of the most beautiful days in the beautiful month of October.

Rev. Robert A. Holland will preach at the Walnut-street Baptist Church this (Sunday) evening, at half after 7 o'clock.

Col. HICKMAN is coming.—This notable Colonel left Washington on Saturday and will probably reach our city to-morrow.

Contractors will find an item of interest to them in our advertising columns, to which their attention is called.

Louisville Conference M. E. C., South.
FOURTH DAY.

Appointments for To-day.—The Conference met, pursuant to adjournment, at Odd Fellows' Hall yesterday morning, when the following appointments were made for filling the various pulpits of the city, to wit: **Methodist Churches.**—At the Asbury Chapel, C. B. Donaldson at 11 A. M. and P. T. Harrison at 7 1/2 P. M.; at the Shelby-street Church, R. G. Thumay at 11 A. M. and B. A. Cundiff at 7 1/2 P. M.; at the Brook-street Church, W. H. Mains at 11 A. M., Elder M. Nickelson at 8 P. M., and — Cunningham at 7 1/2 P. M.; at the Walnut-street Church, B. G. Kavanaugh at 11 A. M. and D. C. B. Dawson at 7 1/2 P. M.; at the Eighth-street Church, H. C. Settle at 11 A. M. and L. P. Greenhaw at 7 1/2 P. M.; at the Twelfth-street Church, James A. Henderson (the former pastor, and now H. A. M. Henderson, of the South) at 11 A. M. and T. G. Harrison at 7 1/2 P. M.; at the Portland Church, R. W. Tydings at 11 A. M. and J. W. Lawson at 7 1/2 P. M.; at the Hancock-street Church, B. B. McCown at 11 A. M. and F. B. Rogers at 7 1/2 P. M.; at the Bethel Church, B. A. Cundiff at 11 A. M. and T. G. Bosley at 4 P. M.; at Shippingport, C. Dougherty at 11 A. M.; at the Jackson-street Church (colored), — Crutchfield at 11 A. M. and — Edrington at 7 1/2 P. M.; at the Center-street Church (colored), — Peters at 11 A. M. and — Neiker at 7 1/2 P. M.

The following appointments were made for preaching in the churches of other denominations, viz: At the First Presbyterian Church, Nickelson at 11 A. M., W. H. Morrison at 7 1/2 P. M.; at the Second Presbyterian Church, Dawson at 11 A. M., G. W. Brush at 7 1/2 P. M.; at the Fourth Presbyterian Church, A. Brown at 11 A. M., J. R. Stranget at 7 1/2 P. M.; at the Walnut Street Presbyterian Church, D. A. Beardsley at 11 A. M.; at the Portland Presbyterian Church, G. C. Crombaugh at 11 A. M.; at the Walnut Street Baptist Church, R. A. Holland at 7 1/2 P. M.; at the Portland Baptist Church, G. W. Dugan at 11 A. M.; at the Jefferson Street Baptist Church, P. Newkirk at 7 P. M.; at the First Christian Church, T. W. Cunningham at 11 A. M., J. A. Henderson at 7 1/2 P. M.; at the Asbury A. M. E. Church, C. McQuown at 8 P. M.

For New Albany and Jeffersonville the following appointments were made: Second Presbyterian Church, N. A. E. W. Bottomly at 11 A. M.; at the Wesley Chapel, N. A. R. G. Gardner at 11 A. M.; at the Centenary Chapel, N. A. L. P. Greenhaw at 11 A. M.; at the Roberts Chapel, James H. Owen at 11 A. M.; at the Jeffersonville Methodist Church, C. B. Parsons at 10 1/2 A. M.; J. H. Taylor at 6 1/2 P. M. C. B. Parsons is also appointed to preach at the Jeffersonville pentecost at 1 P. M.

And then the conference adjourned to meet again to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

Military and War Items.

Recruiting at Camp Joe Holt is progressing briskly. A company is expected from the upper part of Clark county, and several others from different parts of the district. The 39th Illinois has left for St. Louis, where they will receive their arms. The Chicago Post says this is the fortieth regiment of troops of all kinds which Illinois has sent into the field, and makes the total number from that State now in service 42,000. This does not include several regiments of Missouri troops, made up largely of Illinois men. The quota for Illinois is 45,000, which will, in a few days, be full.

The Sandy Valley Advocate says there are several hundred volunteers now in camp at Catlettsburg, Boyd county, Ky., in command of Colonel Vinson and Moore.

A large quantity of ammunition was shipped, day before yesterday, for this point, from the arsenal at Indianapolis.

With the 34th regiment now at Camp Joe Holt, the 36th, which is also on the way here, and the three batteries coming from Indianapolis, Indiana has sent into Kentucky, during the week just closed, 6,000 men.

Quartermaster General Vajen, of Indiana, has gone to Cincinnati to contract with Miles Greenwood for six full batteries, twenty four guns to be smooth-bore brass pieces and twelve of them rifled.

The Lafayette Journal says that Tippecanoe county, Indiana, will have sent in all sixteen companies to the war, and yet an other entire regiment can be raised if occasion demands it.

We find the following items in the Indianapolis Sentinel of yesterday: Sixteen car loads of arms arrived yesterday over the Bellefontaine railroad, destined for Kentucky. Among them were ten smooth bore brass cannon, with carriages, caissons and all equipments. They were forwarded by the Jeffersonville railroad.

Ten rifled cannon for Kentucky are expected over the Bellefontaine railroad, from Pittsburg, to-day.

Col. Grose's regiment, the 36th Indiana, arrived from Richmond yesterday.

W. T. Wood has been appointed Junior Major of the 1st cavalry.

Private Eli Abernathy, of the 19th Indiana regiment, died in the hospital at Washington, on Saturday last, of fever. His remains were interred in the Soldier's Home Cemetery.

It will be seen by the following letter from J. B. Temple, President of the State Military Board, that no troops will be enlisted in the State service for twelve months, and all who have enlisted for that period will either be disbanded or can re-enlist for "three years or the war."

OFFICE MILITARY BOARD,
FRANKFORT, Oct. 12, 1861.

The commanding General in the State of Kentucky having decided, in concurrence with the General Government, to accept no troops except those enlisted for three years, unless sooner discharged, this Board has decided to incur no further expenses in recruiting (twelve-month) men. All such recruits will, therefore, be instantly disbanded, unless they will consent to be mustered in for three years.

J. B. TEMPLE, President.

The Committee for Attending to the Subsistence of the Families of Volunteers.

This Committee, consisting of twenty citizens, whose names have been announced by Mayor Delph, have already held two meetings; have organized their association, and are proceeding as rapidly as they are able to move in preparing to render all the service in their power to the destitute families of those who have volunteered to defend the Union and to protect the Commonwealth of Kentucky. No cause can plead more eloquently than this; none can appeal in more moving to the hearts of the people of Louisville and of Jefferson county. In the present exigencies of the country, all that we have belongs to the supreme authorities; and those who cannot go into the camps for service, should feel bound by every consideration that move a noble sentiment, or a proper feeling, to see that while the soldier is absent, undergoing the labors, privations, sufferings, and perils, incident to war, his family shall not be neglected. Distress and destitution always plead forcibly to the sensitive heart; but none can plead in stronger terms than the cases of the families of these soldiers. Let us remember that but for these soldiers, we should not now have much, if anything, for ourselves. The pirates who are marauding with every species of outrage and insult wherever they have planted their polluting feet in Southern Kentucky, might now be revelling in Louisville. A portion of what we have saved, even of a property character, to say nothing of salvation from disgrace and degradation, is due those who aided in saving us, and we trust the debt will be acknowledged in handsome terms by protecting the families of the men who stepped forward to defend the State.

The Committee of twenty, to whom the duty has been assigned to hunt up cases that need their attention, have elected Dr. T. S. Bell President of their Association, and Theodore T. Taylor Secretary. They have solicited aid for families in a state of destitution, and Mr. Tait, on the west side of Fourth street, between Main and the river, who is a member of the Committee, has consented to receive at his store all donations in the way of flour, groceries, vegetables, meat and everything of that description. We earnestly trust that as the earth has been prolific of its stores, in the way of bountiful crops, that those who are enjoying the blessings of home and the comforts of a sufficiency will not turn a deaf ear or an indifferent heart towards those, who, while pleading destitution in their family also plead that their protectors have gone into the army to protect Louisville from the invasion of a barbarous and destructive foe. Every citizen who is staying at home owes protection to the families of those who have gone to fight the battles of our country, and he must have a heart as hard as the nether mill stone, who fails to appreciate his duty in these cases. He has all the elements of a marauding secessionist already at work in him. There are persons among us who opened their purses and their hearts were largely to help the destroying march of treason and villainy, under the title of Secession, and they have an excellent opportunity now to wipe out some of the memories of that iniquity, by aiding the Union in its struggle, and the Commonwealth in its peril. We hope they will not forget the claims of patriotism, of justice and of fidelity, for the claims of all of these, now speak imperatively. Those who wasted their means upon Buckner and his associates pirates must have some energies left yet for the Commonwealth. They were in great trouble some time ago about "lost rights;" they should speedily see if they can now find these useful energies.

It will be seen from the correspondence we publish below that our energetic friend, Major W. P. Campbell, of Col. Pope's Regiment, has been made the recipient of a magnificent present on the part of his old Union friends of the "tobacco trade," of which the Major has been an active member. No more worthy man can be found in the service; and, while the present does honor to the donors, it will never fail, in the hands of Major Campbell, of being used, and well used, in the defense of his State and country.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 11, 1861.
Maj. W. P. Campbell—Dear Sir: We have been entrusted with the very pleasant duty of presenting to you, in behalf of your Union friends in the "tobacco trade" of this city, a horse, saddle, bridle, holster of pistols and sword, as a testimonial of their personal regard and of their appreciation of the devotion you manifest in the defense of our glorious country.

Truly, yours,
R. BURGE,
W. J. ANDERSON,
JAS. CLARK,
Committee.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 12, 1861.
Messrs. R. Burge, W. J. Anderson, and James Clark—Gentlemen: Your note of the 11th inst. has been received. I accept, with feelings of the liveliest pleasure, the testimonial you have so kindly tendered, assuring you that they will be used to the extent of my humble ability in the defense of our common country, which is now imperiled by disloyal hands.

Very truly, yours,
W. P. CAMPBELL.

GOODS WELL BOUGHT ARE HALF SOLD. City and country merchants who wish to buy their fall and winter stock of dry goods, clothing, and underwear at their own prices may attend the auction sale to-morrow morning at E. I. Graman & Co.'s, No. 222 Fourth street, between Main and Market.

Messrs. Vogt & Klunk, practical jewelers, opposite Walker's City Exchange, are prepared to supply swords of superior quality to those who may have use for them.

The News.

We find the following news from Western Virginia in the Cincinnati Enquirer of yesterday, brought by a passenger of the Mary Cook:

During the past two weeks there have been continuous rains, and the roads are almost impassable. The campaign in Western Virginia is virtually ended, and preparations are on foot to withdraw a portion of our forces there, and send them into Kentucky, leaving only a sufficient force to prevent the rebels from approaching north of Gauley River or west of Chest Mountain. The probabilities are, however, that the seceders have no desire to come through a country they already had laid waste and left barren.

Mr. Quinn was at Sewall's Mountain when a battle between our forces and the rebels was so imminent. The enemy were entrenched on a mountain four miles and a half from our army, and their camp fires were plainly visible. The enemy's pickets fired upon the Federal pickets, but no damage was done. On Sunday evening General Rosecrans fell back on Camp Lookout, and then to Mountain Cave. We will not be surprised to hear of Rosecrans in Kentucky within ten days. The enemy have already gone in the direction of Cumberland Gap.

We find the following item of interest in the Sandy Valley Advocate of the 9th inst.:

By the best information we have from Prestonsburg, it appears that there are collected in camp at that place about 2,000 rebels on foot, and 500 cavalry. One half are said to be well armed. They have two pieces of artillery, and are fortifying the place. The cavalry are scouring the country and committing all manner of depredations. If these robbers are not routed soon they will become the terror of this whole valley.

It is useless to underrate their numbers, or the importance of this point. It is a point of much importance from its proximity to the Virginia line, affording a road by which cattle, horses, &c. can be passed over into Virginia, as well as a place of defense against any effort to send Union forces up our valley into Tennessee. We regard it of the first importance that an immediate attack be made on this point; forces can be raised sufficient to rout them in one week.

They have chosen this position for rendezvous on account of its proximity to the Virginia line, hoping to establish a communication through which they can carry contraband goods to the rebels in Virginia, and as soon as their force will justify, to make incursions throughout the surrounding country and down the valley for the purpose of overhauling the Union men, stealing their horses, cattle, and other property.

We would call the attention of the military and sutlers who are laying in their stores to some very useful and ingenious articles for soldiers' use, advertised this morning.

LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

PRONOUNCED BY
CONNOISSEURS
TO BE THE
"ONLY GOOD SAUCE,"
and applicable to
EVERY VARIETY
OF DISH.

The above SAUCE is not only the best and most popular condiment known, but the most economical, as a few drops in Soup, Gravy, or with Fish, hot and cold, Joint of Beef, Steak, Game, &c., impart an exquisite savor, which no other Sauce before their equals, but substitute a genuine Bottle filled with a pure mixture.

JOHN DUNCAN & SONS,
Union Square and Fourteenth St., New York.
Sole Wholesale Agents for the United States.
A Stock always in Store—Also orders received for direct shipment from England and France.

Fever and Ague.
This trying and provoking disease, which fixes its relentless grasp on the body of man, reducing him to a mere shadow in a short space of time, and rendering him physically and mentally useless, can be defeated and driven from the body by the use of Dr. J. HOGG-TETTER'S RENOWNED BITTERS. The great success it has met with and the beneficial results following its use, have established it as a permanent "fever and ague" remedy.

We would advise our readers to procure this valuable specific, and if an absent friend is afflicted with the Fever and Ague, or any other nervous disease, to hasten and procure this much favored and greatly desired article. A trial is all that is needed to prove its many excellent qualities.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS GENERALLY EVERYWHERE.

The Editor
Of the Nicholasville (Jessamine county, Ky.) Democrat, in his issue of June 27, says:

"Dr. R. W. Roback's Remedies have been freely used by many in our midst, who unhesitatingly commend them as worthy of all confidence in those diseases for which they are recommended by the skillful Doctor, who deserves praise of the afflicted for the great blessing he has conferred upon society in the discovery of his valuable compounds. These Remedies are for sale at Capt. T. W. Old's drug store, and the afflicted in this locality are directed to his establishment for such supplies as they may need."

For sale in Louisville by **RAYMOND & TYLER** at 60 CENTS PER BOTTLE. See advertisement in another column.

SOAP.—200 boxes Family Soap; 50 do German do; 100 do Fancy do; 50 do Shaving do; In store and for sale by **MARSHALL HALBERT & CO.**

SUGAR.—25 hhds New Orleans Sugar; 40 hhds Powdered and Crushed Sugar; 15 cts per lb; In store and for sale by **MARSHALL HALBERT & CO.**

COFFEE.—50 BAGS RIO COFFEE IN STORE AND FOR SALE BY **MARSHALL HALBERT & CO.**

MOLASSES.—21 hhds Molasses; 20 hhds 2nd do; 40 hhds Sugarhouse Syrup; In store and for sale by **MARSHALL HALBERT & CO.**

MACKEREL.—25 hhds No. 3, large Mackerel; 25 hhds No. 2, do; In store and for sale by **MARSHALL HALBERT & CO.**

CANDLES.—100 boxes Star Candles; 50 do Moon do; In store and for sale by **MARSHALL HALBERT & CO.**

WAX.—300 lbs No. 1; 200 lbs No. 2; In store and for sale by **MARSHALL HALBERT & CO.**

Railroad Matters.

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.
On and after Monday, August 12, passenger trains will leave New Albany as follows:
LEAVE NEW ALBANY.
Chicago Express (daily except Sunday)..... 8:10 A. M.
St. Louis Night Express (daily)..... 7:45 P. M.
ARRIVE AT NEW ALBANY.
St. Louis Express..... 4:30 A. M.
Reaching Louisville..... 6:15 A. M.
Chicago Mail..... 7:00 P. M.
Reaching Louisville..... 8:00 P. M.

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD.
FROM JEFFERSONVILLE.
Cincinnati and Eastern Express..... 8:30 P. M.
Connection Train (at Louisville with O. and N. R. R.) East and West..... 11:00 P. M.

LOUISVILLE AND LEXINGTON R. R.
Passenger Train No. 1..... 4:00 A. M.
Passenger Train No. 2..... 2:30 P. M.
Accommodation Train..... 4:30 P. M.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE R. R.
Passenger Train (Sundays excepted)..... 7:00 A. M.
Baltimore and Elizabethtown (Sundays excepted)..... 4:00 P. M.

Wanted.
FIVE SADDLERS AND FIFTEEN HARNESS MAKERS to work on government work. **JAS. TRANT.**

BOARDING.
A FEW SELECT BOARDERS CAN FIND GOOD rooms at No. 519 east side of First street, half way between Green and Walnut. [Oct 12 dt]

For Rent.
WITH BARN IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A VERY pleasant front to m, suitable for a mid-man and wife, a few acres of land, and a good day board. Apply at 429 Walnut street, between Green and Fifth. [Oct 13 dt]

Notice to Contractors.
PARTIES PROPRIETOR TO SUPPLY CLOTHING, &c., in accordance with No. 1 of yesterday's date are requested to send samples with **MRS. A. DUDLEY.** Quartermaster General. [Oct 13 dt]

WANTED.
100 SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKERS WANTED, to whom good prices will be paid. Apply immediately to **JOHN W. MILLER,** No. 211 Main street. [Oct 13 dt]

Dissolution of Copartnership.
THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between HIRSH and J. R. Noble, under the name and style of HIRSH & NOBLE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, J. R. Noble being relieved from all partnership in the business of HIRSH & NOBLE, and all debts of the firm being paid by HIRSH & NOBLE, who is authorized to settle all business of the late firm. If HIRSH & NOBLE, J. R. NOBLE. [Oct 12 dt]

LOUISVILLE, Ky., October 10, 1861.

GOD SAVE THE FLAG.
THE THIRD EDITION OF THIS MAGNIFICENT and popular National song, is now ready. Words by Mary R. T. McWhorter, music by G. O. Martin. Price 25 cents. **W. M. MCCABRELL, Publisher,** Central Music House, 310 Jefferson street, bet. Third and Fourth, N. Louisville. [Oct 13 dt]

LOST.
ON WEDNESDAY, A POINTER PUPPY, seven months old, white and liver colored, one line spot on the fore leg, one on the center of his back run on the foot of his tail, and small spots on other portions of his body. He is well known to all the boys in the city, and for his delivery at the St. Charles Hotel, on Market, between Third and Fourth streets. [Oct 13 dt]

NOTICE.
HEADQUARTERS, 405 JEFFERSON STREET, Louisville, Ky., Oct. 11, 1861.

OFFICES OF RAILROADS AND STEAMBOATS.
Applying will please pass to Louisville for my carriage, and any company, or party of company from any of my respective offices, they will receive a statement of the number of men, and an order on me for the amount of charges, with the proceeds of my headquarters, will be promptly paid. **JESSE RAYLES,** Colonel Com. Ky. Vol. [Oct 12 dt]

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
ON MONDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1861, AT THE GALT Hotel, Louisville, Ky., I will receive proposals for furnishing TEN THOUSAND INFLAMMABLES, Cords, Ties, and a quantity of Army Cloth, tents, and also, the same number of Woolen Shirts, and pairs of Drawers and Socks.

One does must state the number of each article that can be furnished per week, and be accompanied by a guarantee that the contractor will immediately, on acceptance of his bid, enter into a contract with the Government for his compliance. **W. A. DUDLEY,** Quartermaster General of Ky. [Oct 12 dt]

WALKER'S EXCHANGE,
Third Street, between Main and Market.

RECEIVE DAILY, PER EXPRESS:
SHELL, OYSTERS, FRESH VEAL, YOUNG GROUSE, YOUNG QUAIL, SUBCUTANEOUS CRAB, FISH.

And all other delicacies in their season. Our Bar will be supplied with the choice of Wines, Liquors, English and American Ales and 10 to 15 Havana Cigars, &c., &c. **JOHN C. WEIN & CO.,** Proprietors. [Oct 13 dt]

Something Worthy of Patronage.

RAYMOND & TYLER,
No. 74 Fourth St., near Main

MANUFACTURING A SUPERIOR ARTICLE OF PASTE BLACKING,

Which polishes quicker and excels in lustre any thing of the kind now in use. Try it! Try it! [Oct 13 dt]

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY SUPPLIES.

Chief Assistant Quartermaster's Office,
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY,
LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 12, 1861.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED FOR FURNISHING this Department with Blankets, Flannel Shirts, Drawers, Socks, Infantry Officers' Cavalry Boots, Cords in covers, to the amount of \$200,000 each. All proposals to be made in writing, stating the number of each article proposed to be furnished, and all other information or explanation that contracting parties desire to offer. No verbal explanations or proposals will be received or acted upon. Parties may propose for all or any of the above articles, and for the whole or fractional part of each.

The undersigned will receive proposals until 12 o'clock, on Thursday, October 17, 1861, reserving to himself the right of not acting on any of the proposals, and for proposing to be made.

NO BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED UNLESS accompanied by the proposed price of each article, and a certificate of the ability of the proposing parties must accompany each proposal.

A copy of most of the articles required will be found at the office of the undersigned; and all articles furnished must conform in pattern and quality to the proposals to be made. **Proposals for Army Clothing,** and addressed to: **W. JENKINS,** Chief Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army. [Oct 12 dt]

S. BARKER. **J. R. MIDDLETON.**

\$100,000 WORTH OF DRY GOODS,

For Sale at Great Bargains at **S. BARKER & CO.'S,**

317 Fourth Street, Louisville, Ky.

THREE GOODS MUST AND WILL BE SOLD. Having made large new houses at late rate, Auction sale of the stock in store, we are prepared to offer greater inducements than ever before. 100 cases are wanted to examine our stock before we close. Goods are ready shown, and stock free of charge any part of the city. [Oct 13 dt]

8 BARKER & CO.

Fine Kentucky Jeans!

HAVING RECONSTRUCTED my Mill, and added new machinery for manufacturing **KENTUCKY JEANS** (which is now better worn so extensively in the South and West), I am now prepared to furnish an article of superior quality, which I will warrant **Free from Grease and made of Pure Natty Wool.** A good supply of Negro Jeans and Linen on hand. **J. L. RICHARDSON.**

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